[Title]

[Name of Student]

[Name of College/University]

**Introduction**

 To manage their care, healthcare consumers have been becoming more active by turning to the Internet for acquiring health information. The Internet can possibly serve as a powerful tool for the distribution of patient information by growing communication between patients and their healthcare providers. However, at the same for an inexperienced searcher, the Internet can be misleading and frustrating. Most of the information is developed through the eyes of healthcare practitioners rather than patients (Eysenbach 2000). Currently, the public, in general, has complete options for receiving information through Mobile Applications and a wide range of websites. A number of healthcare providers have been using these Apps for keeping their patients informed about the future course of actions. In this regard, WebMD and MEDLINE, are prevalent in electronic healthcare resources.

**Discussion**

 In the healthcare care field, WebMD is the most utilized mobile application in the US and has been dominating Google search engine for medical questions. However, electronic information resources may not provide correct answers every time while at some places the correct answer becomes incorrect (McKibbon and Fridsma 2006). WebMD, as per its editorial policy has promised to empower healthcare providers and patients with accurate, trustworthy and objective health information. In addition, it tries to ensure that its relevancy and practicality of source for medicine and health sciences rather than filtering certain kind of that is not appropriate to an individual's health, it provides a variety of information on health. They have clinical significance with peer-reviewed medical journals for example Circulation, Diabetes Care, Pediatrics, The Lancet, The New England Journal of Medicine, The Journal of the American Medical Association, and many others. There have been searching trends which depend on seasonal interests for example “Cold and Flu”, “Allergy Seasons”, and “Summer Safety. While they have a clear difference between news, reference, and features.

MEDLINE is the US-based premier bibliographic database on life science, particularly on biomedicine and comprises of more than 25 million references to journal articles. MEDLINE records are indexed with Medical Subject Headings (NeSH) and that makes it different from other resources. While it the online counterpart to MEDLARS, established in 1964 and a significant number of journals have been selected from DEDLINE. While some journals are selected on the bases of NLM-initiated reviews such as toxicology and environmental health, AIDS, health service research, and history of medicine are the distinctive priorities of NIH and NLM components. Generally, these reviews include consultations and some external expertise. The publications are included from 1966 to present and some pre-1966 citations. Presently, the citations include 5,200 global journals with forty languages. MEDLINE’s subject scope is health and biomedicine approximately explained to include those areas of life science, bioengineering, chemical sciences, and behavioral sciences. In addition, it covers life sciences vibrant to educators, researchers and biomedical practitioners along with aspects of plant and animal sciences, marine biology, environmental science, and biology. There are also scholarly journals including a small number of newsletters, magazines, and newspapers.

**Conclusion**

 The Internet will continue to have a deep impact on the people, librarians, and healthcare providers. However, each of the healthcare resources includes a variety of implications for patients. For example, the authors provide suggestions for formulating a search strategy and consulting with their healthcare providers prior to its use. While the information provided by the databases may be confusing to the people in common as they suggest a consultation with different systems before settling their way on MEDLINE (Hollander 2000). Though, the resources provide a better starting point to the healthcare practitioners and patients with much focus on updated and focused information. Whereas many of these databases are maintained by federal agencies and international organizations.

**References**

Eysenbach, Gunther. 2000. “Consumer Health Informatics.” *BMJ* 320(7251): 1713–16. https://www.bmj.com/content/320/7251/1713 (May 16, 2019).

Hollander, Sue. 2000. “Health Care Resources on the Internet: A Guide for Librarians and Health Care Consumers.” *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 88(4): 397–400. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC35264/ (May 16, 2019).

McKibbon, K. Ann, and Douglas B. Fridsma. 2006. “Effectiveness of Clinician-Selected Electronic Information Resources for Answering Primary Care Physicians’ Information Needs.” *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association* 13(6): 653–59. https://academic.oup.com/jamia/article/13/6/653/736386 (May 16, 2019).